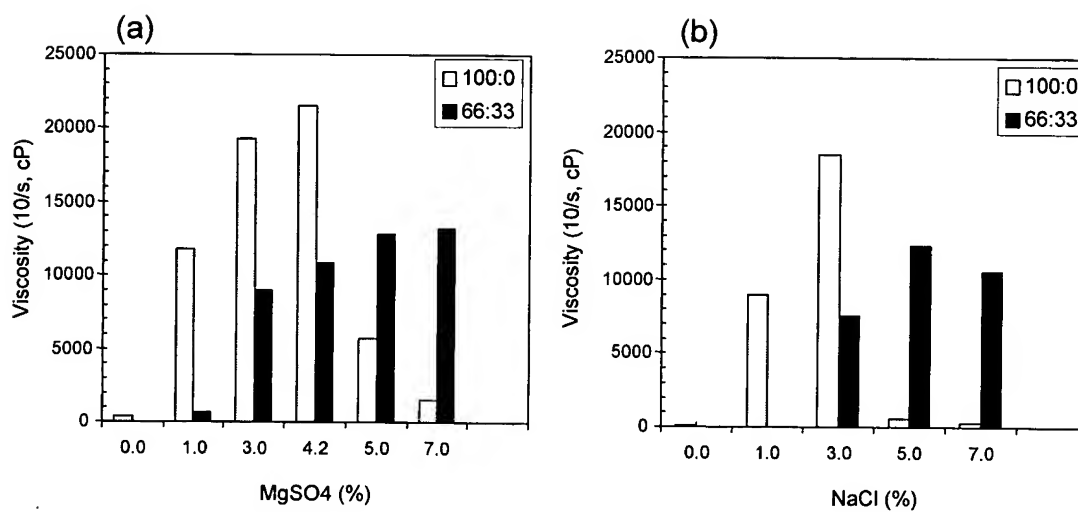


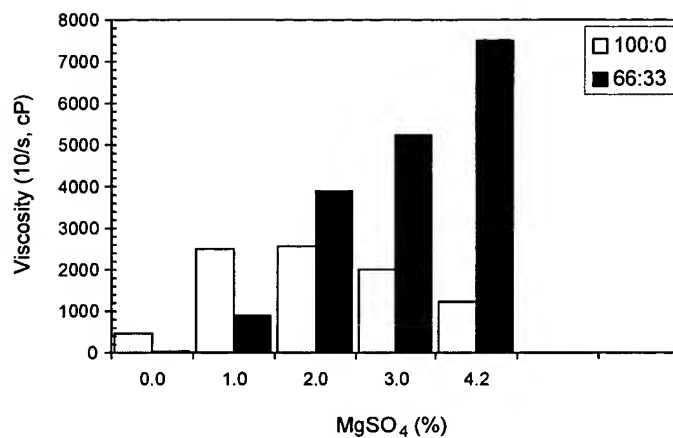
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**Figure 1:** Effects of  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and  $\text{NaCl}$  on formulations containing 16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 0% Rewoderm LIS75, and 0% PEG400.

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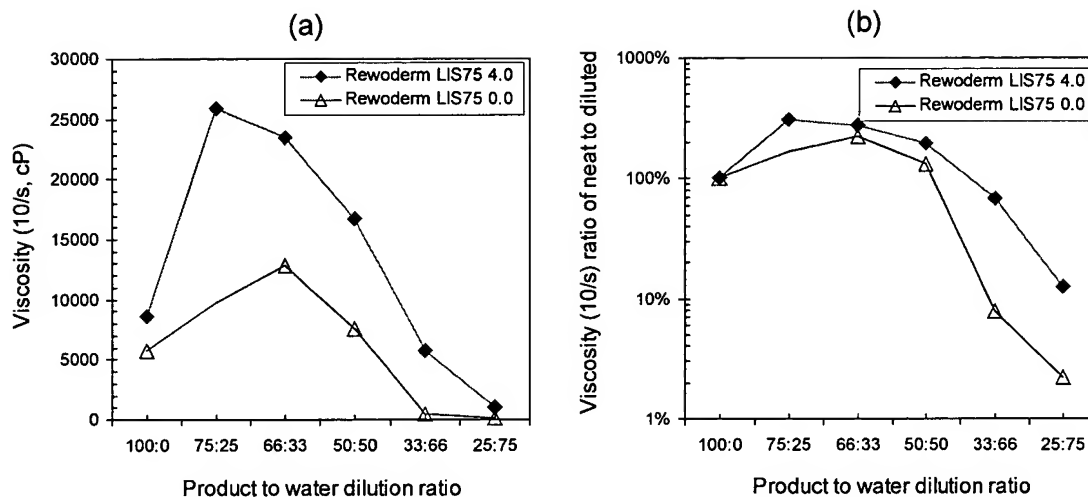
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**Figure 2:** Effect of  $\text{MgSO}_4$  concentration neat and diluted samples of monophasic and biphasic formulations (16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 4% Rewoderm LIS 75, 11% PEG400).  $\text{MgSO}_4$  concentration labels are of the neat samples.

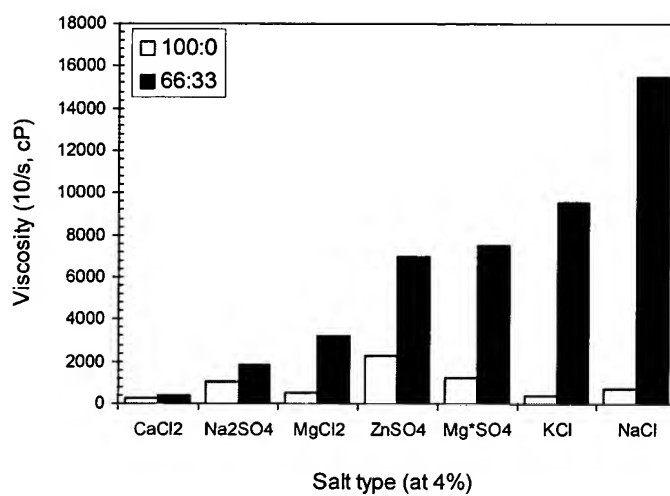
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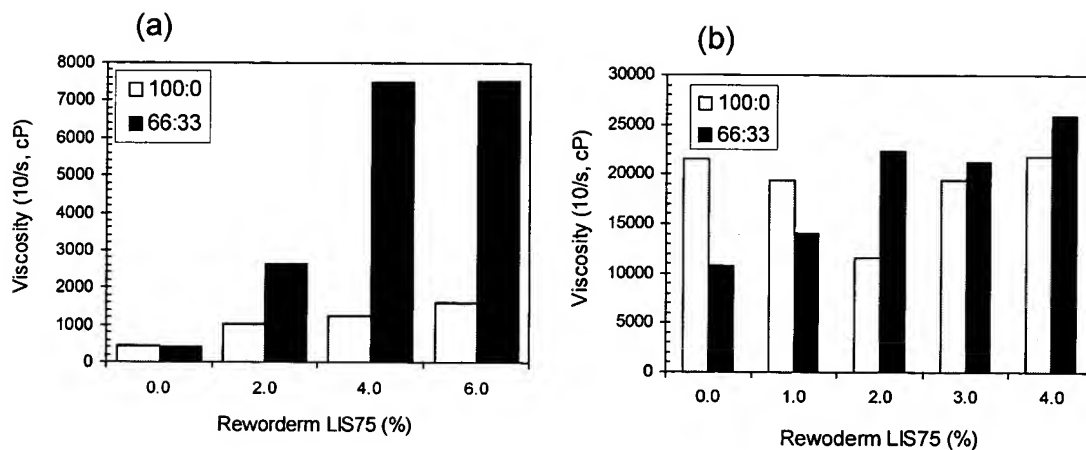
**Figure 3:** Dilution thickening effects on formulations of (16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 0% PEG400, 5%  $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) with and without 4% Rewoderm LIS75; (a) absolute viscosities as function of dilution ratio, (b) percent ratios of diluted to initial viscosities.

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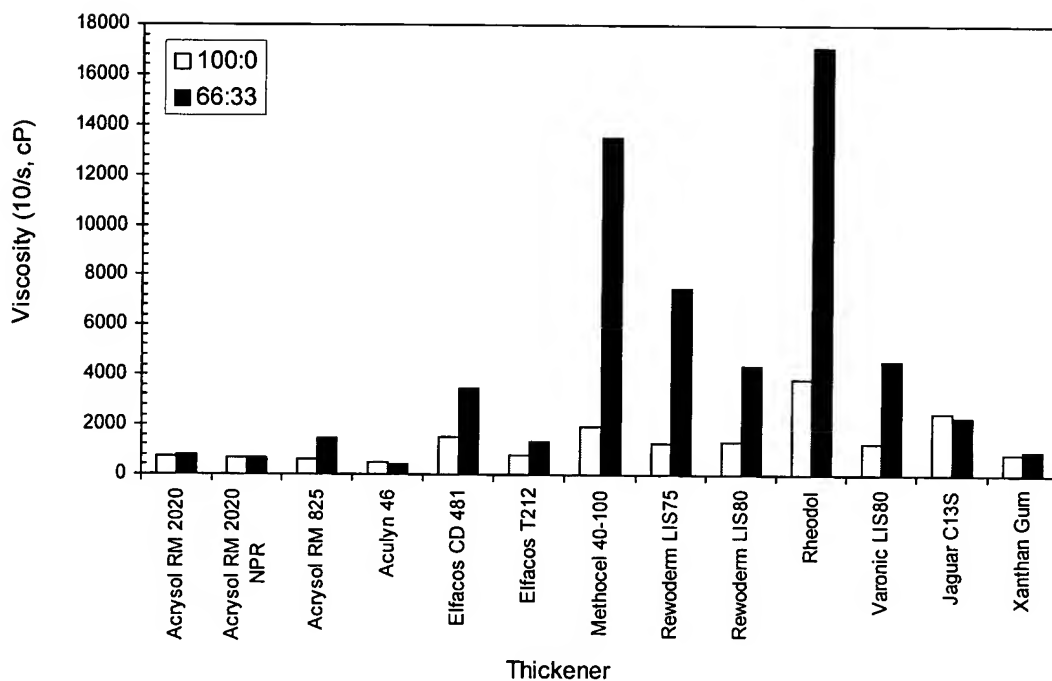
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**Figure 4:** Effect of salts on neat and diluted samples of formulations containing 16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 4% Rewoderm LIS 75, 11% PEG400. Salt concentration was fixed at 4%. All samples were monophasic.



**Figure 5:** Effect of Rewoderm LIS75 concentration on formulations with 16% SLES, and 3% CAPB; samples in plot (a) also contains 4.2%  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and 11% PEG400, samples in (b) contains 4%  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and 0% PEG400.

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**Figure 6:** Effect of thicker types or formulations with 16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 11% PEG400, and 4.2% MgSO<sub>4</sub>. All thickeners listed were soluble in this surfactant salt composition. Thickener concentrations are fixed 4% except for Jaguar C13S and xanthan gum, which were reduced to 1% due to the high viscosity of the neat product.

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